

STEPHEN W. DORSEY.

The Celebrated Star Router Tells a Thing or Two More.

How He Distributed Republican Campaign Funds to Indiana Churches—He Pays His Respects to James and Mac Veagh and Says He Was Offered Immunity for a Money Consideration.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8.—Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey has been in town for a week or more advising with his friend and attorney, Col. R. G. Ingersoll, about his big lawsuit in New Mexico. The legal difficulty involves a half interest in his cattle ranch, which he holds at a trifle over \$1,400,000, and, as might be expected, he has given it his undivided attention. He has received few callers, although almost countless persons have been knocking at the door or standing in the narrow hallway at Welcker's, while heavy-footed waiters have tramped up stairs and back with their cars. "I talk about Dorsey's revelations," he said to-day to the Post-Dispatch correspondent, "but I have made no revelations in comparison with what I could make. However, I have perhaps said enough. Friends think I have, and perhaps they are right. The October and November campaigns of 1880 are now old stories, and I shall say no more about them for the present. The Star Route trials are also rather old matters to talk about."

"It has been stated in the World within the last two weeks that Mr. Salisbury, one of the largest of the Star Route contractors, publicly asserted here in Washington that he had secured immunity from criminal prosecution by the payment of \$100,000. Do you know anything about this?"

"The only doubt about the truth of that statement is that it was \$200,000 instead of \$100,000. In saying this I don't mean to intimate that Mr. Salisbury was any more guilty than you are. You know it is better sometimes to sell a vicious dog than to kill him. Mr. Salisbury was by far the largest of the Star Route contractors, and therefore afforded the best subject for blackmail. All the petty rascals that were expected for \$50,000 each, Mr. Salisbury owned 45 per cent. Mr. Sanderson owned 18 per cent, Kerens, Root and Ekins 12 per cent, and Parker most of the remainder. I owned a half interest in less than 1 per cent."

"I HAD NOT HEARD that any of these parties have been prosecuted either criminally or civilly. It is said that one of these large contractors agreed to pay a large sum for the appointment of a board of arbitrators and after the trial was concluded refused to pay."

"Do you know anything of the details of these transactions?"

"Parties to bribery have no compunctions, and when you add bribery to cowardice they have no associates. The dirty muck of the Busses and Brewsters and the gang with which they associate was only worthy to fertilize the garden of their fancy."

"Were you ever offered immunity by the payment of money to persons representing the Government?"

"Yes, certainly. Don't you know the whole Star Route business had two purposes. One was to gratify the ambition of idiots and pretenders, and the other was to fill the pockets of the blackmailers. A demand was made upon me for \$50,000 to share in the immunity. I remembered that some man had said, 'Millions for defense; not one cent for tribute.' A man who commits a wrong knows it, and is generally willing to atone for it. I mean it is not always wise, but as against power unlawfully used the man who would not resist is not worthy the name of man."

"Was political influence used as well as money to shield these large contractors or any of them?"

"I had not married the niece of a Cabinet officer nor had I contributed large sums to the personal success of ambitious people."

"Do you know whether the Government got the money paid by these men for immunity?"

"Bribe takers never divide with anybody. The books of the Treasury department will show whether any of this ever went into the vaults or not, and if you knew-keeping newspaper men can discover a dollar of it that ever did reach the Treasury. I will give you \$10,000 for each dollar you find."

"If this money was paid and it did go into the Treasury, where did it go, or how do you know?"

"While I didn't see it paid nor trace it after it was paid I will make a wild guess."

"The bank account of George Bliss in New York shows pretty large deposits outside of his \$150 a day about the time this money was paid, and he kept an account in Philadelphia, and he knows enough to keep a bank account, makes a good showing. It is more than likely that the money was paid to him, and he gave it to Merriam, who spent their share for whisky. These enormous sums taken from these contractors under duress were obtained by a blackmail of the lowest and meanest character, and were stolen by the men who demanded them."

"You say these enormous sums? Was anybody besides Salisbury left off by the payment of money?"

"Well, Sanderson was indicted with me—in the very same indictment. Some of the persons I have mentioned as being heavily interested in expediting Star Routes were not indicted at all, and others who were indicted have not been tried and will not be."

"You say your interest in Star Routes was very small as compared with those of other people?"

"I had no interest except what came to me by loaning a little money, and every cent of it was interested in was transferred to the late Mr. J. W. Bosler on the day I came in possession of it. After three years, on a settlement of the accounts, Mr. Bosler being in charge all the time, and drawing every cent of the money, it was found that the profits of all the routes was \$11,000, which we divided."

"Was there any political reason for prosecuting you and leaving the great contractors out?"

"Well, answering that question will involve a good bit of political history. The appointment of MacVeagh from Pennsylvania as a member of the Cabinet seemed to me to be an insult to the best element of the Republican party of that State, and when I was asked to express my opinion to Gen. Garfield I did so with frankness, and I believe, with entire truth. There is no more to say."

"NOTHING TO SAY TO MACVEAGH except that the little son-in-law of a great father-in-law. The only thing he represented was cranks, and he is worthy to be chairman of that entire class. When Gen. Garfield asked me to write him about James, I didn't. I don't know whether he referred to a letter carried or a policeman. I had never heard of any James that ought to represent that great State in the President's cabinet. I made some inquiries and found out who James was, and learned, as I expected, that James was a scoundrel, a fellow that always liked the taste of power, bowed down to whoever was able to give him an office or take one away from him. Without character or standing or intelligence, he wormed himself into the cabinet as the representative of New York. Now, I will tell you a story about James, and in doing so I don't want to advertise a person so unworthy as he. I was

In Gen. Garfield's rooms at the Riggs House on the night before James' nomination, when Mr. James came in. Gen. Garfield even at that early day seemed to fear the influence of Senator Conkling, and was then consulting Mr. James about taking a place in his Cabinet, and, among other things, he asked Mr. James if in the event of a break between himself and the Senator he could rely on his support. In reply, Mr. James said that if he was appointed in the Cabinet he would do everything in his power for the administration against Mr. Conkling or any other New York politician. He reiterated this statement several times in my hearing, and I heard it with amazement, as I knew all that James was owed to Mr. Conkling. While this conversation was going on I left the room, and went to call on Senator Conkling. While there, sitting in a room adjoining the parlor with Gen. Arthur, Mr. James came in, and Mr. Conkling expressed his disapprobation at the idea of James going into the Cabinet, and James said to him that it was better for him (Senator Conkling) to have a man in the Cabinet upon whom he could always rely, as he could upon him (James).

I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING that illustrates James better than this. Now, to show the weakness of Gen. Garfield. The letters I had written to him at his request, in regard to James and MacVeagh, which it seems to me, should have been secured, he turned over to them after they had been appointed, to show them the influence he had to overcome to appoint them. There was enough in these letters to make these men ugly, but nothing except what feebly described their capacity and representative character. I would have said more if I had known how. Forgive these facts applied to individuals are always unsatisfactory to the individuals themselves. Picturesque descriptions of men's weaknesses are never admired by the men to whom they refer. My urgent advice to Garfield was that he wanted to appoint any member of his cabinet outside of his own party, instead of selecting MacVeagh he should take a Democrat as a Democrat, without pledges of any kind on his part. I advised him that it might be wise to make Gen. Hancock Secretary of State, that we had only carried the election by a very small majority, that the voters were greatly evenly balanced, that on the theory of civil service reform he should give the minority that was secured minority representation in the Cabinet. I suggested to him that pretense was no statesmanship; that assumption always represented small things; that soldiers never accomplished anything except to wear out their own horses; that James and MacVeagh represented the pretenders and the soldiers; the sycophants and incapacity of disappointed ambition. MacVeagh and James knew what I had said to Garfield. Doesn't this answer your question?"

"Was there not another reason why you opposed these appointments, or, at least, one of them?"

HAD NOT GEN. GARFIELD PLEDGED Senator Platt, Mr. Crowley, Gen. Arthur, Levi Morton, yourself and others that New York should be the Secretary of the Treasury, and was not that pledge made in the presence of the parties named?"

"Yes, sir; and if you want to know—though I don't see any good now, it is old history—I will tell you about it. When we had our so-called conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel a meeting was called by the friends of the President, and I had in my room at which the above-named persons were present. It is not worth while to go into details in regard to that meeting or of the so-called conference. The whole matter is that the leading men of New York had been kicked around the country for four years by Hayes and didn't want four years more of the kick in the back. Mr. Conkling was in no wise responsible for the matter, and as to results, not only, but the prominent New Yorkers, thought the State was entitled to recognition, and was not full of trust and confidence. Gen. Garfield then promised the persons above named to appoint a New York Secretary of the Treasury, and I remember names presented to him by those present that of Levi P. Morton was included. This, of course, was a substantial pledge to Mr. Morton. With this understanding, it seemed to be perfectly clear, a committee on finance was organized to raise all proper means to conduct the campaign, and they raised the money. When Gen. Garfield was elected this promise that he had made was characteristically disregarded. He had no intention of appointing Morton or any other New Yorker Secretary of the Treasury, but he wrote me a letter authorizing me to tender Mr. Morton the position of Secretary of the Navy, which I did, and the result was accepted. The result intended to be accomplished by this promise was entirely for the benefit of the campaign of Gen. Garfield, and on the part of the New York parties was entirely carried out. When the result was known, Gen. Garfield was accomplished it would appear that he had

FORGOTTEN THE AGREEMENTS above alluded to. When he had alluded to New York I never saw a man so apparently hopeless, and when he went home I never saw one so hopeful."

"You are possibly the possessor of other important political secrets which may have made it more desirable to punish you than other parties when the opportunity offered?"

"It is always better to be charitable than uncharitable. I have no intention of suspecting anybody, and I don't care to say what the intent was on the part of Gen. Garfield and his cabinet. Of course, everybody has secrets which manages a campaign. They belong to the times, and no one has a right to divulge them."

"While in Indiana did Gen. Garfield write you in reference to and suggesting the use of the Campbellite Church to secure his election, on the subject of a member of it?"

"Oh, yes, often; not only wrote to me, but sent out the most prominent among that church, among them Mr. Phillips of Pennsylvania, and his own successor as president of Hiram College, who were both in Indiana. We did all we could and used the method in our power, at the suggestion of Gen. Garfield, to produce the result we desired. I say this because I don't think there is any secret about it. If there is, it is so open that tens of thousands of people know it."

"And what method did he suggest to change the political convictions of the members of his church?"

"Gen. Garfield seemed to think it best where we found a church in debt that represented a large number of voters that, if we had the means, we should pay off the debt, and where we found a community with a good number of Campbellite voters without a church, we had better contribute liberally toward building one, especially if the voters were Democrats. I carried out these suggestions."

BEST OF MY ABILITY under the guardianship of Mr. Phillips and others. We tried to make the lonely way of the Campbellite as pleasant as possible, and there were about 20,000 of them in the State."

"Do you think the methods used to carry Indiana will be used in this campaign?"

"The methods you refer to were wise and certainly practical, and were used alike by each party according to the ability of the managers. The same methods will be used in all campaigns made against them. There is no phrase-making, no body is deceived by them. When parties are trying to cheat power, and men are trying to secure it they do not stop at a fence or a stone wall which may bar their way to the summit of the mountain of success. A man who looks at a throne never sees anything between himself and it. There is no limitation to ambition nor to the processes by which its aspirations are accomplished. But don't you know that experience has shown that the king knows no friends when he is crowned, that with two or

three exceptions the great power of the President has always been used for selfish purposes, and that the presidents who have used such power in such ways have drawn across their names the black line of forgetfulness?"

"Are you likely to take as lively an interest in the campaign of '84 as you did in that of '80?"

"In '80 we had two parties. From the present indications '84 will show more. A man who is not on the one side or the other is not worthy of the right to vote. I am not pining to go over again the way of '80, but I guess the future who takes my place in 1884 will not worry to get it in 1884. While the results that come to campaign managers are always great,

THE LABOR IS STILL GRATEFUL. One Chamberlain is dead, and the other, I understand, is building ships. They were the only two worthy of the management given into their hands. The issues of the campaign of this year will be made upon the one side by demagogues, on the other by bluster. There is no issue that deserves the attention of the people. The storm that made a turbulent sea during the war have passed away and left a placid, mill pond. The only issue now is passion and recollection. Wisdom occupies no stand and justice is lost sight of."

"Who do you think most likely to secure the Republican nomination, and who is most likely to win if nominated?"

"The man who is most likely to secure it is the man who is not trying to get it. The people of this country are not looking for a candidate for President. They have been obliged to submit to incompetents who were elected and fools who were not. There have been twenty-one persons who were called Presidents. On the 4th of March next, suppose we elect a President who is not one of them, and who would ever remember there were such men except the wise anti-quinarians who look back into the misty records of the past and the foolish historians of the future. After Washington and Jefferson and Jackson and Lincoln and Grant, then think of Hayes and Arthur. Don't you know that there is no trouble in finding a big tree in a field of brush? The Republican party has been pretty well cleared. The second growth is very sap and all the old timber left is shaded by rocks. Whether we can get the trees out of the shade or rocks is a hard matter to tell. The chances appear two to one that Logan will be the nominee."

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HANDBALL, Mo., February 9.—There has been a shooting at the residence of a prominent citizen, and the result is general rejoicing among the people. A committee on finance was organized to raise all proper means to conduct the campaign, and they raised the money. When Gen. Garfield was elected this promise that he had made was characteristically disregarded.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., February 9.—Margaret Harter was killed yesterday by a runaway horse, and the result is general rejoicing among the people. A committee on finance was organized to raise all proper means to conduct the campaign, and they raised the money. When Gen. Garfield was elected this promise that he had made was characteristically disregarded.

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WALL STREET 'NOBILITY'

Some Little Men Who Control Big Millions.

The Sufferers by the Great Collapse of Watered Stocks.

Pictorial Description of the Petty Princes of "the Street."

Portraits of Huntington, Villard, Keene, Russell Sage, Rufus Hatch, "Charlie" Osborn, Sidney Dillon, Cyrus W. Field, Jay Gould, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, D. O. Mills, Bonanza Mackay, Gen. Winslow, Henry Claws, Hugh Jewett, Morisini, J. Seligman, Etc., Etc.

From the New York World.

Few have ever seen the great leaders of Wall street, but their names are household words throughout the North and South. The land, Gould, Vanderbilt, Keene, Sage, Seligman, Dillon, Villard, Huntington, Claws, Mackay, Field, Hatch and the rest of the long list of great stock operators, who have not heard of them? Who have seen them?

Before the blazing log fire of the village tavern, in the hut of the Colorado miner, among the woods of Maine, on the cotton plantation of the South, the cattle ranch of New Mexico and the grain field of the Northwest, their names are almost as familiarly spoken as in the long room of the Stock Exchange or the corridors of the Windsor Hotel.

But the great characteristics of most of these men is their retiring disposition. They are rarely seen except behind oak or cherry doors with stained glass windows labeled:

"STRICTLY PRIVATE."

In order to gain admittance to their august presence, the caller must hand his card to a lackey at the door and go through a preliminary interview with a private secretary, or be requested to fill up a printed blank something like this:

State name.....
State residence.....
State nature of business.....
Thus it is that but few have looked upon these great men and to the mass of the public their features are as unfamiliar as their names are well known.

The past year has brought these men into greater prominence than ever before. It has been a year of misfortune to them. Instead of enjoying the substance of the public and drinking the life-blood of the lambs as in times past, they have been engaged in the less pleasing task of eating each other. They have seen their fortunes melting like snow in April. It has been a year of great depreciation in values. Every effort to sustain prices and to delude investors into the belief that now was the accepted time for relieving them of their heavy loads of lagg stocks failed. A few broke beneath the avalanche; but all have suffered loss.

In 1883 there were only two or three securities whose prices did not decline. Of the securities listed at the Stock Exchange there was a total depreciation in value amounting to about \$20,000,000. Of this amount it is safe to say that the larger half was borne by the chief operators of Wall street. Not one class of securities escaped. Even the Vanderbilt shares declined 18 1/2 per cent. The Gould securities fell 22 1/2 per cent., the Villards 28 1/2 per cent., and the Keene stocks and the grangers were also depressed, the depreciation in the former amounting to nearly \$5,000,000 and the latter to \$2,000,000. The year was one of unprecedented excitement in stock operations. Every one interested deeply in the course of prices has been at a fever heat. The history of the market as it unfolded itself from day to day reads like a romance. A brief description of the principal characters with accompanying illustrations will therefore be found interesting.

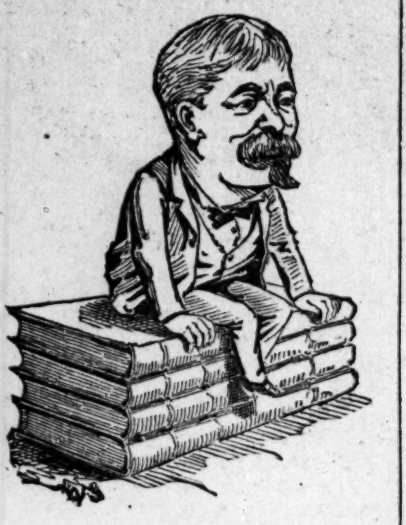


JAY GOULD.

Mr. Jay Gould is a kind philanthropist whose chief delight now is yachting and cultivating flowers at Tarrytown. By carefully watering his plants and the use of the printing press his stocks have made him worth something like \$50,000,000 in about fifteen years. He has a magnificent conservatory there and it is said that he will walk five miles any day to see a new variety of orchid. He dabbles in stocks sometimes by way of amusement, and when he feels called upon to take a peep at the ticker he has to stand on a taboret, being, like Napoleon Bonaparte, a little short in stature. Mr. Gould has over 10,000 different varieties of flowers and plants in his conservatory and a million shares of stock of one kind and another. His stocks shrunk up last year to the extent of something like \$38,200,000. His favorite stock is Western Union, which he depreciated \$7,200,000 during the past year. His friend Mr. Terry says that he saw in his vault the other day \$25,000,000 worth of Western Union securities. His son George, now about 22 years of age, is a bright young man of excellent habits. Mr. Gould never wastes any time drinking in bar-rooms. He loves opera. He has what is called the money-making instinct and it will probably be a very cold day when a wolf is found sitting on his front door-step.

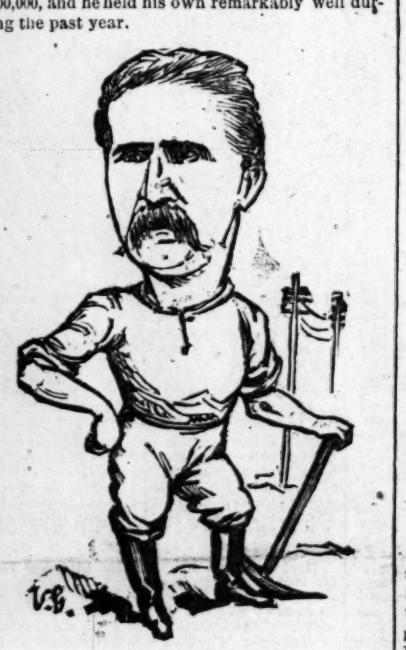
Mr. Gould is about 54 years of age. He weighs at least ninety pounds without his head. The exact avoirdupois of that appendage has never been ascertained. He has a massive brow and fine perceptive faculties. It is Mr. Gould's eyes that mark him as a remarkable man. They are small and deep-set, and yet the muscular arrange-

ment of them is such that it seems to an observer that he would be able to see a silver dollar under each brow and grip the same as tightly as an ordinary man could hold them in his fist. Mr. Gould's different manner is well known. When he walks abroad he holds his chin firmly on his breast and seems thoroughly absorbed in thought. He is growing bald now by reason of excessive brain-work. He contemplates taking a voyage abroad in his yacht. He will probably go as soon as Wall street is abolished and the last security has been withdrawn.



GIUSEPPE P. MORISINI.

Morisini is Mr. Gould's fidus Achates and confidential broker. He is a tall, military gentleman, with a robust head and a most expressive gaze. He is an Italian patriot and under some circumstances a most excellent bookkeeper. He takes care of Mr. Gould's downtown office. When Mr. Gould comes in Sig. Morisini takes off his hat. When Mr. Gould stows down in "the street" the militant Morisini accompanies him in the capacity of body-guard. Morisini has a herculean frame and he is as brave as a lion. He served in the army of the patriotic Garibaldi and he reveres the memory of the red-shirted hero. He now fights for Gould as earnestly as he ever fought for Garibaldi. He speaks a beautiful broken English and is an excellent judge of wine. When Mr. Gould's books are lost Morisini can hunt for them as diligently as any man in the city; but he is a poor detective. He is said to be worth \$1,000,000, and he held his own remarkably well during the past year.



JOHN W. MACKAY.

Mr. Mackay used to be a bar-tender in Colorado. Now he is the largest owner of silver mines in the world, and he lives in palatial magnificence with his wife and daughters in Paris. He makes, however, frequent flying visits to this country, and when in New York makes his headquarters in the Nevada Bank, of which he is the chief stockholder. He is believed to have escaped the great losses entailed by the depreciation of last year. The chief Wall street enterprise in which he is interested at present is the Postal Telegraph Company, of which he is president, which he is backing with his money, and which he is trying to make a great competitor of the Western Union. Mr. Mackay is a short, stocky man, in the neighborhood of 50 years old. He looks something like a Scotchman. His face is rather florid. His hair is abundant and light colored, and he has a mustache of the same shade, the rest of his face being smooth. In manner he is quick and energetic, but he says very little except in private intercourse.



JAMES R. KEENE.

Mr. Keene also made his money in mining operations. He came into Wall street a number of years ago with a fortune estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. He is believed to have a very small slice of it left, how much no one knows. He lives in a flat uptown and owns a house at Newport. He has been one of the most conspicuous speculators in the country. His operations have been large on both the bull and bear sides in the stock market. He engineered the famous wheat corner of 1873. He has speculated in more things than any other man living. He has dabbled in opium, in pork, in gas, in mines, in stocks and in horses. He keeps a racing stable in England, and his foothill there and his Spendthrift here have made him famous in sporting circles, but have not made him much money. Mr. Keene is about 5 feet 9 inches high and weighs about 140 pounds. He is tall and lantern-jawed. He has a dark brown mustache and a stubby beard. He wears sombre clothing of an ancient pattern and carries a pepper-and-salt overcoat of the style of 1873. Mr. Keene is of a nervous, fiery temperament. He has quarreled and made up again with his principal broker half a dozen times. In his office he oscillates between the stock indicator and the tumbler of champagne leaves. Every few minutes he picks one out with his thumb, and forefinger and puts it in his mouth. Mr. Keene makes it a practice to damn the market,

whichever way it is moving. The other day he gave it as his experience that a man never gained any flesh on Wall street, and that a stock operator was in no danger of dying of softening of the brain.



GEN. WINSLOW.

Gen. Winslow is president of the North River Construction Company and of the Ontario and Western Railroad. He is at the head of the West Shore System, whose securities have depreciated to a tremendous amount during the past year. He is a man about fifty years old, weighs about 150 pounds and is of a slender build. He has a prominent stoop. His face is thin and sallow and carries a prominent nose. He has a light mustache. His head is almost bald. Gen. Winslow claims to have suffered with the decline in the securities of his system. He saw the decline go forward, but valiantly held on to every share of his holdings. Gen. Winslow is the George Washington of Wall street. "I profess," he said in a recent speech to his stockholders, "to be an honest man. I do not remember to have told a lie in all my life." Our artist cleverly represents Gen. Winslow in the act of making a speech. He never appears to better advantage than when delivering an address at an annual meeting of a railroad company.



C. P. HUNTINGTON.

Mr. Huntington is the model letter-writer of the street. His recently published letters to the press in this column have increased his reputation in this respect. They have also shown him to be a great railroad lobbyist. Mr. Huntington is Vice-President of the Central Pacific Railroad, and like Leland Stanford and Mark Hopkins he made his fortune out of the construction of that road. He did not escape the depreciation of last year, as Central Pacific stock declined from 88 to 64 in the course of the year, and the Chesapeake and Ohio, of which he is President, also declined 60 points from the highest to the lowest prices. Mr. Huntington is very tall, being over six feet high. He is built on a large frame, and weighs about 225 pounds. He is really a fine-looking man. His mustache and short iron-gray whiskers are always neatly trimmed. His head is slightly bald, and the hair is turning gray. When in his office and at lunch he wears a handsome black velvet skull cap. He wears a Prince Albert coat and black broadcloth trousers. He is fond of interviewing the newspaper men who come to interview him. He also delights in telling of the struggles of his early life and of the time when he was earning \$10 a month. Now that he has grown rich out of monopolies, all labor organizations and trades unions are his special abhorrence.



HENRY CLAWS.

Our artist has done Mr. Claws an injustice. He is a handsomer man than is above represented, though he would never be mistaken for Apollo. But Mr. Claws has a beautiful wife and two beautiful daughters. On the street Mr. Claws is an authority on fine art. His office on New street is one of the handsomest on the street. There is a small fortune in pictures hung on the walls, while rich carpets cover the floors and really upholstered furniture fill the rooms. Mr. Claws is one of the best known men on the street. He does a big commission business in both stocks and grain and is understood to have been on the right side of the market during last year. Mr. Claws is about as shrewd as he is bald, and all the half he can boast of is a little gray fringe that encircles the back part of his cranium. He wears a short, neatly-trimmed gray side whiskers and a slender mustache. He is a short, slightly-built man about 55 years old, and can't weigh over 140 pounds. In the panic of 1873, Claws lost every cent he had in the world. Five million dollars were swept away "in one fell swoop." Since then, by patient and hard work, he has built up a fortune again. Claws has a house on Fortieth street and another in Newport, and he owns a box at the opera. When Mr. Claws talks he always draws a map of what he is saying on a pad. He issues a spy letter to his customers every

evening, giving his observations on the market, and these letters have been dubbed by the brokers "Claws' claws."



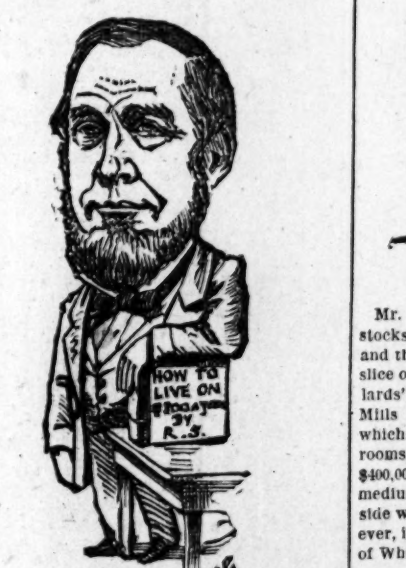
RUFUS HATCH.

Uncle Rufus Hatch is one of the great characters of the street. He calls himself "Uncle Rufus Hatch," in contradistinction to President Hatch of the Stock Exchange, whom he calls "the good Mr. Hatch." Rufus is a great believer in the future of the undeveloped Northwest, and he delights in nothing better than in buying a column or two of some paper in which to set forth his views. He is a great believer in the Northern Pacific, and lost a heap of money in the collapse of that stock. But it is understood that he made up the loss by going "short" in wheat. Life is one huge joke to Uncle Rufus. Those who know him best say he never uttered a serious word in his life. He is a bonanza to the reporter in search of a funny interview. He is a short, thick-set man weighing fully 200 pounds. He has a large bald spot on the top of his head. He wears shaggy side-whiskers and mustache. His clothes are made of black broadcloth, and he carries a fur-trimmed overcoat. It is said that he was never so happy as when he wore the uniform of the Admiral of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Mr. Hatch's specialty just now is the development of the Yellowstone region. Mr. Hatch says he has a brother tanner than he is, but he is unknown to fame.



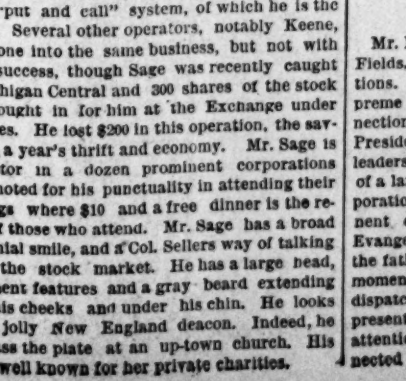
SELIGMAN.

Mr. Seligman does a big banking business, and has added many a great stock enterprise by floating its securities on the street. He makes most of his money, however, during the war. He is now a benevolent-looking old gentleman on the shady side of 60. He wears dark bushy side whiskers. He has an abundance of dark hair slightly inclined to curl. His eyes are blue and his nose is aquiline. Mr. Seligman is a great friend of Gen. Grant, who at the close of the war stopped at his house for a long time. Mr. Seligman contributed largely to the Grant fund, of which he was one of the trustees. Mr. Seligman has lately been interested in the West Shore enterprise. He has a large family.



D. O. MILLS.

Mr. Mills is a product of a big boom in mining stocks. He brought a large fortune from Nevada, and the belief is that he has dropped a very big slice of it in Wall street, principally in the "Villards" and West Shore. He is the owner of the Mills Building, opposite the Stock Exchange, which cost about \$5,000,000, contains over 200 rooms, and yields Mr. Mills a net revenue of \$200,000 a year. Mr. Mills is a well-built man of medium height, with a ruddy complexion and thin side whiskers tinged with gray. Mr. Mills, however, is chiefly distinguished as the father-in-law of Whiteleaf Reid, of the Tribune.



RUSSELL SAGE.

Everybody knows Russell Sage, ex-member of Congress. He has the largest cash account of any man on Wall street. He is intimately connected with all of Gould's enterprises, and must have suffered his portion of the depreciation in the Gould securities. But Russell has a habit of feathering his own nest pretty effectually, and is probably the best off of all the big operators on the bull side. The distinguishing trait in Mr. Sage's character is his benevolence and extravagance. He has been known to give a candy vendor one cent for half of a two-cent stick of chocolate, and to wait ten minutes for the change out of a three-cent piece tendered him in payment of a two-cent evening newspaper. Mr. Sage is also a lover of his amenity. His greatest delight is in taking his lunch in the offices of his friends and at their expense. Mr. Sage's specialty is the "put and call" system, of which he is the father. Several other operators, notably Keene, and grain and is understood to have been on the right side of the market during last year. Mr. Sage is about as shrewd as he is bald, and all the half he can boast of is a little gray fringe that encircles the back part of his cranium. He wears a short, neatly-trimmed gray side whiskers and a slender mustache. He is a short, slightly-built man about 55 years old, and can't weigh over 140 pounds. In the panic of 1873, Claws lost every cent he had in the world. Five million dollars were swept away "in one fell swoop." Since then, by patient and hard work, he has built up a fortune again. Claws has a house on Fortieth street and another in Newport, and he owns a box at the opera. When Mr. Claws talks he always draws a map of what he is saying on a pad. He issues a spy letter to his customers every



SIDNEY DILLON.

Mr. Dillon is president of the Union Pacific, which declined last year 20 1/2 per cent, depreciating the value of the capital stock over \$10,000,000. Mr. Dillon is very tall, being considerably over six feet high. He stoops slightly. He has a large, square face, and wears Dundreary whiskers which are almost white, as is also his hair. Mr. Dillon is now traveling in the South with his daughters, while Mr. Gould remains in the endeavor to bull the U. P. stock. Mr. Dillon's wife died several weeks ago. He is about 65 years old, has a hard face, and is a very stony, austere person.



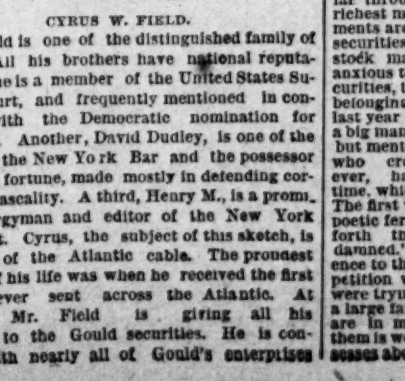
GEO. W. BALLOU.

Mr. Ballou is Boston's contribution to Wall street. He is chiefly prominent from his connection with the Mutual Union, which was to be a great competitor of the Western Union, but which Mr. Ballou and his associates sold to Gould as soon as they got a good chance. Mr. Ballou was the first to fall during the recent depreciation in prices. He has re-established his business, however, and is endeavoring to retrieve his fortunes. Mr. Ballou has a clerical appearance and indeed bears a resemblance to Rev. Dr. Schenck, the well-known Brooklyn clergyman. He has sandy side-whiskers and a smooth lip and chin. He is stoutly built and weighs about two hundred pounds.



CHARLES J. OSBORN.

Mr. Osborn looks to the life the "Charles" of the romantic drama. He is a tall, broad-shouldered man, breezy in his manner, carries his head well back and looks handsome and contented, though his friends say that he has aged some of late. He has a heavy mustache, the rest of his face being bare. Charles Osborn has made a good deal of money on the street and lives well. He does a large commission business, has operated largely for Gould, and has been director in several of the latter's corporations.



HENRY VILLARD.

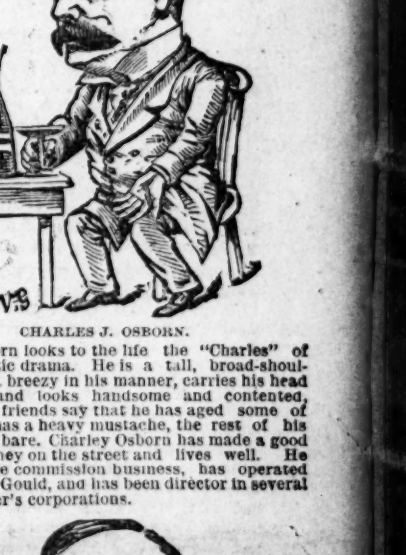
Mr. Villard, like Jay Cooke, is an example of the fate which awaits a man who rises too quickly. Mr. Villard was once a successful reporter. He is now a depressed railroad magnate. Our artist pictures him as holding out empty pockets. His friends would have the public believe that he is penniless, that the immense depreciation in the "Villard" securities, amounting to nearly \$70,000,000, ruined him, as it has entailed great losses on his friends. There are others, however, who present a different picture from that of our charitable-minded artist. They say that he is not such a financial wreck, and that instead of being penniless he will be able to scrape together a half million or million. Mr. Villard is a large man, weighing over 200 pounds. His manner, while president of the Northern Pacific, was bluff and imperious.

and is especially interested in the elevated railroads. He has two sons in Wall street. He is better liked in England than in America. Queen Victoria, it is said, offered to knight him, and in return Cyrus erected a monument to Andre on the spot where he was executed. Field is a familiar figure on Broadway. Though about 65 years old he is still very active.



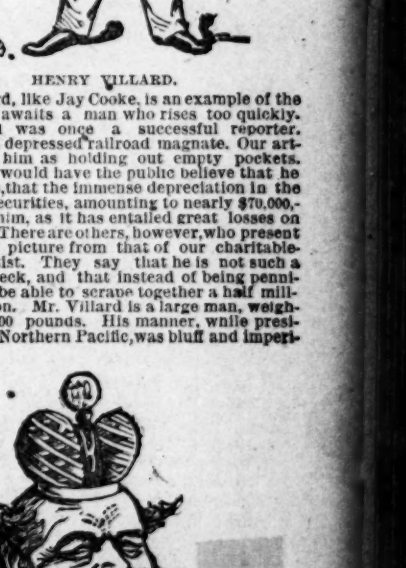
HUGH J. JEWETT.

Mr. Jewett has been a member of Congress from Ohio, but resigned several years ago to become Receiver of the Erie Railway, of which he is now president. He now lives at Gramercy Park, in a house near the residence of Governor Tilden. Mr. Jewett has several times been mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the United States. He is a tall man, and like most tall men, stoops slightly. His face is thin and rather angular. The complexion is ruddy. He has large, gray, piercing eyes. His manner of speech and action is very deliberate. He is about 65 years old. Erie suffered last year with the other stocks. The price declined 10 per cent, and depreciation in values amounted to nearly \$11,000,000.



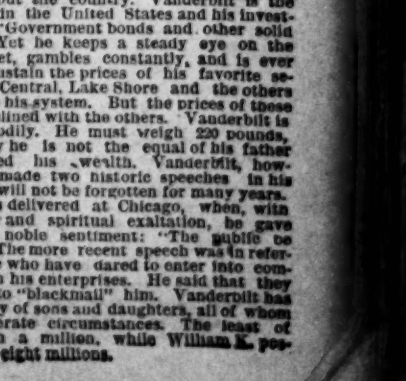
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CYRUS W. FIELD.

Mr. Field is one of the distinguished family of Fields. All his brothers have national reputations. One is a member of the United States Supreme Court, and frequently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for President. Another, David Dudley, is one of the leaders of the New York Bar and the possessor of a large fortune, made mostly in defending corporations. A third, Henry M., is a prominent clergyman and editor of the New York Evangelist. Cyrus, the subject of this sketch, is the father of the Atlantic cable. The proudest moment of his life was when he received the first dispatch ever sent across the Atlantic. At present Mr. Field is giving all his attention to the Gould securities. He is connected with nearly all of Gould's enterprises

Last of all comes Vanderbilt. The artist has given an accurate representation of Vanderbilt, and there is no reason to describe the only one in our list whose features are familiar throughout the country. Vanderbilt is the richest man in the United States and his latest securities are in Government bonds and other solid securities. Yet he keeps a steady eye on the stock market, gambles constantly, and is ever anxious to sustain the price of his favorite securities, the Central, Lake Shore and the others belonging to his system. But the prices of these last year declined with the others. Vanderbilt is a big man bodily. He must weigh 220 pounds, but mentally he is not the equal of his father, who created his wealth. Vanderbilt, however, has made two historic speeches in his time, which will not be forgotten for many years. The first was delivered at Chicago, when, with poetic fervor and sublime exaltation, he gave forth the noble sentiment: "The public be damned!" The man's recent speech, in reference to those who have dared to enter into competition with his enterprises. He said that they were trying to "blackmail" him. Vanderbilt has a large family of sons and daughters, all of whom are in moderate circumstances. The least of them is worth a million, while William K. possesses about eight millions.



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